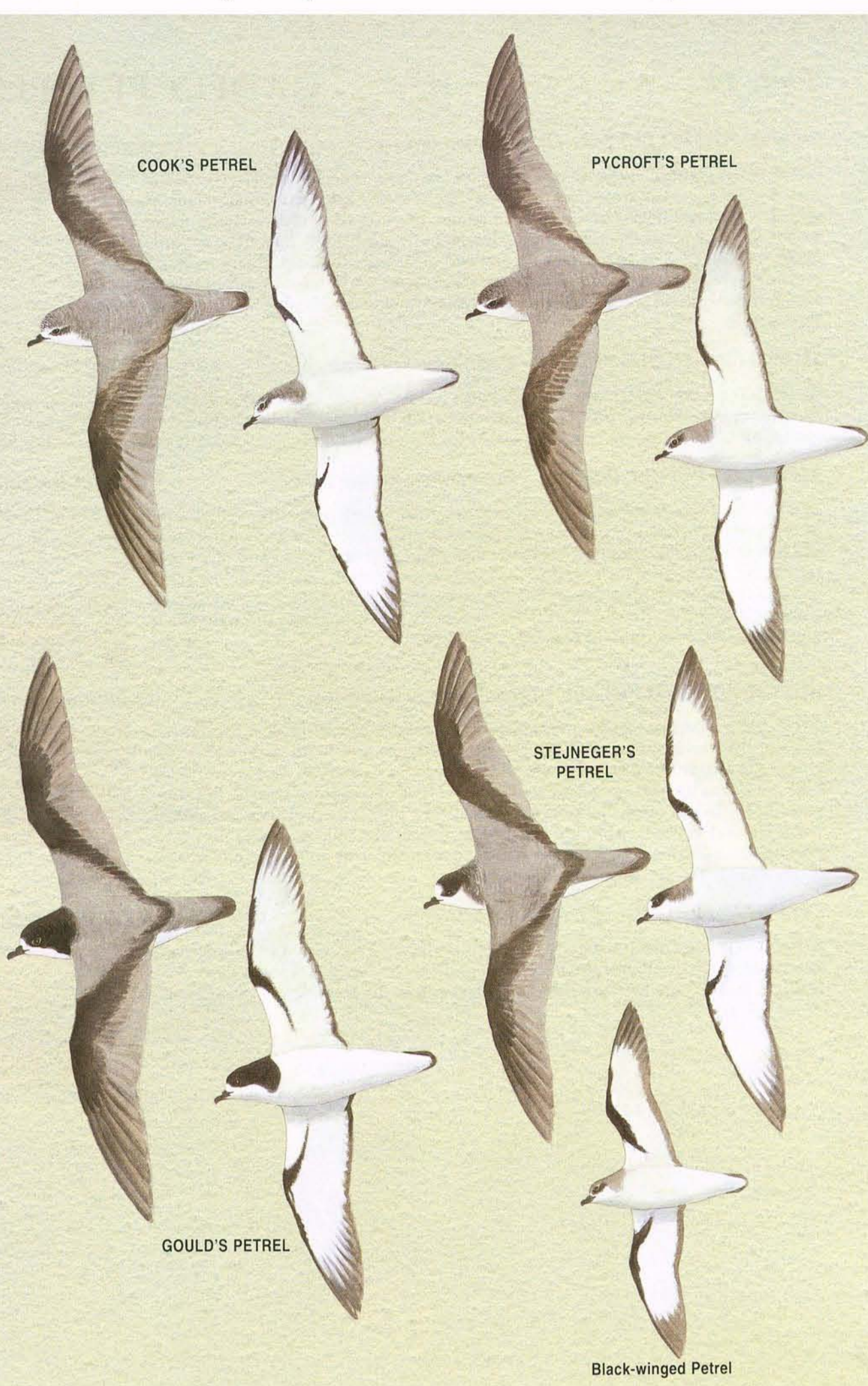
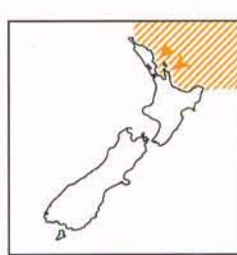


Medium to large seabirds with mostly short deep and heavily hooked bill, nostrils encased in a tube, joined at the base of the bill. Most are dark above and mainly white below. Sexes and ages alike; males slightly larger. Underwing patterns are often distinctive. In flight, long narrow wings held stiffly and appear graceful as they glide and wheel in huge arcs. Generally oceanic; rarely seen near land. Many species highly migratory. Many species give high-pitched repetitive calls over breeding grounds at night. Lay 1 large egg, usually deep in a burrow. Long incubation and fledging periods.

PYCROFT'S PETREL *Pterodroma pycrofti*

Rare endemic

28 cm, 160 g. Forehead and forecrown white scaled with grey; crown, hindneck and sides of face to under eye medium grey (paler than *Stejneger's Petrel* but darker than *Cook's Petrel*); upperparts medium grey with dark M across wings. Underparts and underwings white except for mottled black patch at bend of wing extending towards tip and as short diagonal line a short way towards body. Bill short and fine (24 x 9 mm), black; legs and feet bluish with darker toes and ends to webs. **Habitat:** Breeds northeastern NZ; main colonies at Mercury, Hen and Chickens, and Poor Knights Is. Occasionally beach-wrecked, mainly in northern NZ in summer and autumn. Migrates to central N Pacific. **Breeding:** Nov–Apr.



SHEARWATERS, FULMARS, PRIONS and PETRELS

Procellariidae

The Procellariidae is the largest and most diverse family of seabirds, with about 72 species. In the New Zealand region, 49 species have been recorded, including 11 endemic species and 23 other breeding species.

The Procellariidae includes a wide variety of seabirds from the giant petrels to the diving petrels. All have distinctive external nostrils encased in a tube on the top or sides of the bill. They have 11 primaries. The 11th (outermost) is minute, but the 10th is at least as long as the 9th, giving the wing a pointed tip. All seabirds have webbed feet with three forward-pointing toes of about the same length.

Most species nest in burrows or crevices, normally clumped into colonies. Birds return

to their colony months before egg-laying to claim their nest sites (usually the same site is used year after year) and to court. After copulation, females leave the colony for one to six weeks on a 'pre-laying exodus' to form the egg. Males also leave but often make occasional visits to the nest site.

All species lay one white egg, which is very large relative to the female's size. The few instances of two eggs in a nest are from two females using the same site. A long incubation period is typically split up into several incubation stints lasting from several days to several weeks between changeovers. Occasionally the changeovers do not coincide and the egg is left unattended for several days; however, eggs have hatched successfully after

being chilled for six days. Incubation stints shorten as incubation proceeds, and when the egg hatches the downy chick is brooded and guarded for only a few days in hole-nesting species, but for several weeks in surface-nesting species, until it is able to maintain body temperature.

Throughout its development, the chick is fed large meals at irregular intervals. It gains weight rapidly, becoming much heavier than its parents, but this declines towards adult weight before it fledges. Chicks normally spend some time on the surface exercising their wings before they eventually leave the colony. Once they have flown, they are completely independent of their parents. Young birds usually return to their home colony at 2–7 years old, and spend several years visiting the colony, especially when breeders are incubating or feeding chicks, before attempting to breed. The Procellariidae are typically long-lived, with several species known to live over 25 years.

Most species now breed only on offshore and outlying islands because mainland colonies have been ravaged by introduced mammalian predators. They generally return to their colonies at night, and once on land they are clumsy and unable to take flight rapidly; their only defence is by biting or by spitting stomach oil. The nestling is particularly vulnerable to predators because it is often left unattended for long periods while the parents feed at sea and it emerges from the nest at night to exercise its wings in the week or two before it can fly.

The Procellariidae feed on a wide variety of sea life, ranging from some of the prions, which sieve zooplankton on comb-like lamellae along the edge of their bills, to the giant petrels, which scavenge on dead marine mammals and occasionally kill small seabirds. Most species feed within a few metres of the sea surface, but some shearwaters dive to at least 20 m. These seabirds have well-developed nasal glands for extracting salt from their blood and exuding it out of the prominent nostrils.

The shearwaters (*Calonectris*, *Puffinus*) include about 15 medium to large species with long slender bills and flat nasal tubes. They

are usually brown to black above and white or brown below. Some have large sternums and dive well for fish and squid, using their wings for propulsion, while others have small sternums and feed on, or close to, the surface.

The four species of diving petrel (*Pelecanoides*) are small, stocky black and white seabirds with short wings adapted for propulsion under water. They have a fast, direct, whirring flight and readily dive for small krill and copepods.

The four species of *Procellaria* are large stocky seabirds with large, heavily hooked pale bills with dark markings and prominent nostrils. They feed mainly at night on bioluminescent squid but also now take offal discarded from fishing boats.

The three species of *Pseudobulweria* are medium-sized seabirds with exceptionally large feet and a notch on the cutting edge of the upper bill caused by the latericorns having blunt ends.

The fulmarine petrels (*Lugensa*, *Pagodroma*, *Daption*, *Thalassoica*, *Fulmarus* and *Macronectes*) are a diverse group of 8 species, all of which have robust bills with prominent joined nasal tubes, rising from the base.

The six species of prion (*Pachyptila*) are small seabirds pale blue above and white below with a prominent M-shaped mark across the upperwings and a dark-tipped tail. Comb-like lamellae on the inside of the bill are used to filter zooplankton.

The single *Halobaena* species looks like the prions but has a white-tipped tail and the upper bill has small tooth-like serrations at the base.

The gadfly petrels (*Pterodroma*) consist of 29 species of highly agile seabirds with long wings and short, laterally compressed black bills with a strongly hooked nail. They feed mainly on squid and small fish.

Reading: Harrision, P. 1987. *Seabirds of the World: a photographic guide*. London: Christopher Helm. Harrison, P. 1988. *Seabirds: an identification guide*. London: Christopher Helm. Imber, M.J. 1985. *Ibis* 127: 197–229. Murphy, R.C. 1936. *Oceanic Birds of South America*. New York: MacMillan. Serventy, D.L. et al. 1971. *The Handbook of Australian Seabirds*. Sydney: Reed. Warham, J. 1990. *The Petrels: their ecology and breeding systems*. London: Academic Press.

51. PYCROFT'S PETREL *Pterodroma pycrofti*

Plate 13

Size: 28 cm, 160 g
Distribution: Breed only in New Zealand, on islands off the northeastern coast of the North Island. They nest on Stephenson, Poor Knights (Aorangi), Hen and Chickens (Hen, Lady Alice, Whatupuke, Coppermine and Mauitaha) and Mercury (Red Mercury, Korapuki, Double and Stanley) Islands. Subfossil remains from Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands indicates that they formerly had a wider breeding distribution. Judging from the distribution of Pycroft's Petrels found beach-wrecked, they spend the summer in temperate or subtropical waters off the northern North Island, mainly to the east. They migrate to the North Pacific Ocean in the non-breeding season (May–September).
Population: c. 5000 pairs, and a total

population of c. 20,000 birds. The largest colonies are on Red Mercury Island (3000–5000 pairs), Chickens Islands (500 pairs) and Double Island (100 pairs).

Conservation: Protected threatened endemic. They breed only on predator-free islands or those with only the Pacific rat present. However, it seems that Pacific rats are responsible for most breeding failures, so recent programmes to eradicate them from some of the Mercury group and some of the Chickens should improve breeding success, but conflict with Little Shearwaters nesting sites may increase if they also increase in numbers.
Breeding: Adults return to their colonies in October to prepare burrows and to court. Egg-laying is from c. 15 November to c. 20

December. They lay 1 white egg (49 x 35 mm, 32 g) in a burrow 30–130 cm long. Eggs hatch in late January after c. 47 days and young fledge from mid-March to mid-April at c. 80 days old.

Behaviour: Nest in small, localised colonies, interspersed with other burrowing petrels. They are very vocal at their colonies, with a rapid, high-pitched 'kek-kek-kek . . .' aerial call and a variety of calls given on the ground.
Feeding: Diet is not known, except that

remains of small squid have been found in stomachs.

In the hand: Pycroft's Petrels are very similar to, though smaller than, Cook's Petrels and were not separated until 1933. They have shorter wings (207–229 mm) than Cook's Petrels (223–245 mm) and shorter bills (22.5–26 mm cf. 24.5–30 mm), but longer tails (88–103 mm cf. 82–95 mm).

Reading: Bartle, J.A. 1968. *Notornis* 15: 70–99. Dunnet, G.M. 1985. *Notornis* 32: 5–21. Powlesland, R.G. 1987. *Notornis* 34: 237–252.